

# Generation X

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## Attitude Control Systems (ACS)



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# ACS Overview

- ◆ Requirements
- ◆ Assumptions
- ◆ Disturbance Torque Assessment
- ◆ Component and Control Mode Recommendations
- ◆ Major ACS Issues and Concerns
- ◆ Recommended Trade Studies
- ◆ Risk Assessment





# ACS Requirements

## ◆ Pointing Requirements

- Boresight Pointing Accuracy: < 1 arc-second
- Boresight Pointing Knowledge: 0.5 arc-sec
- Drift or jitter: < 1 arc-sec/minute

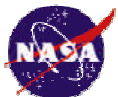




## ACS Assumptions

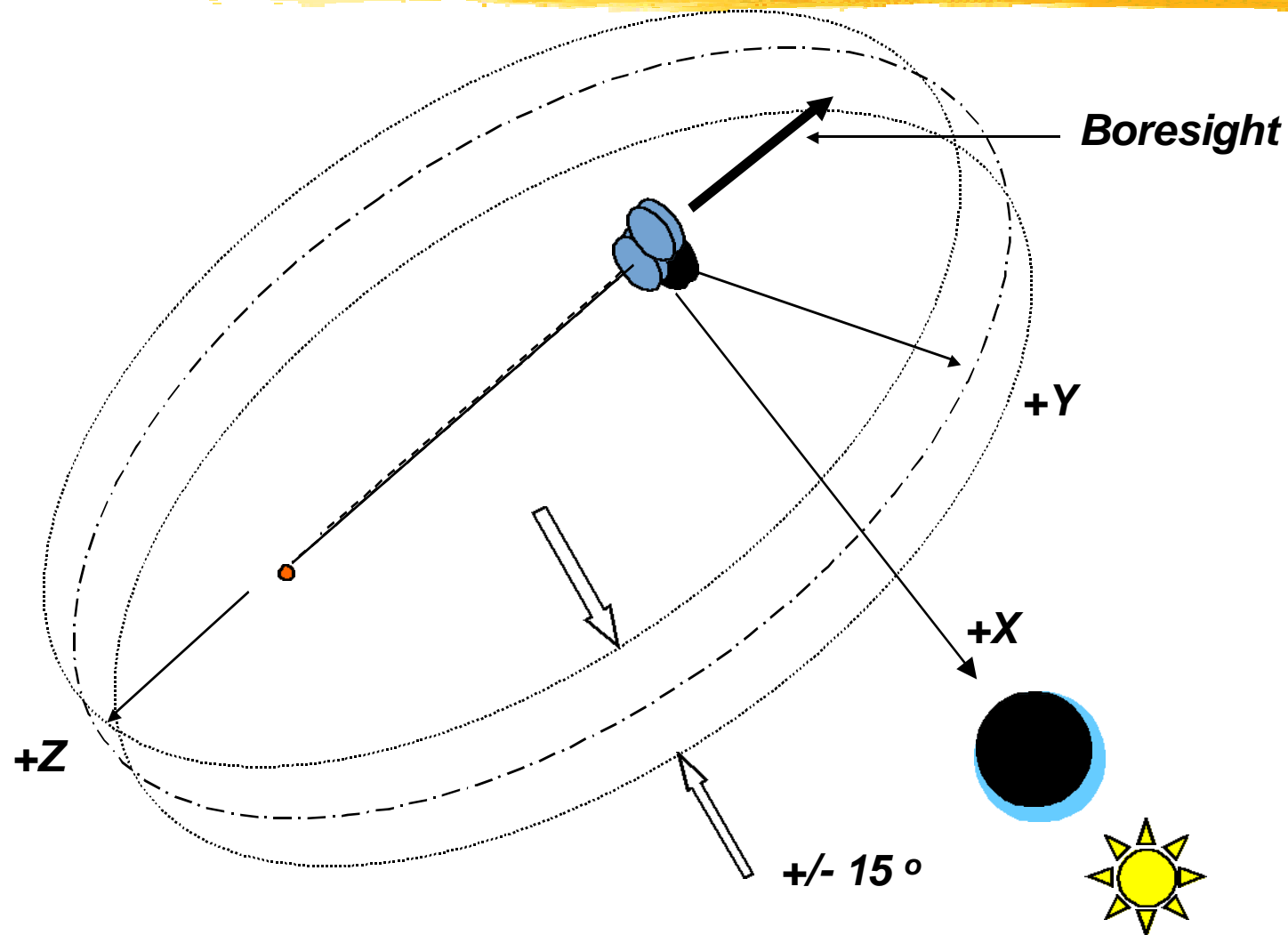
- ◆ **Coordinate System:** origin at center of mass
- ◆ X toward sun, Y transverse, +Z toward detector
- ◆ **Moments of Inertia (kg-m<sup>2</sup>)**
- ◆

	Stowed	Deployed
X	13320	680000
Y	13320	680000
Z	22500	22500
- ◆ **Effective Area** 30 m<sup>2</sup>
- ◆ **Low-earth Orbit:** altitude = 400 km, Inclination: = 51 degree
- ◆ **Science Orbit:** L2
- ◆ **Science Attitude** +X pointed near the sun. Boresight pointing restricted to 0.0 +/- 15 deg from the sun.
- ◆





# Attitude Geometry





# ACS Disturbance Torque Assessment

## ♦ Gravity Gradient Torque at LEO:

- With Boom stowed: 0.017 Nm
- With Boom Deployed: 1.200 Nm
- (at L2 gravity gradient is negligible)

## ♦ Aerodynamic Torque at LEO:

- With Boom stowed: 0.012 Nm
- With Boom Deployed: 0.292 Nm

## ♦ Solar Pressure at L2

- Torque:
  - With Boom stowed:  $1.4 \times 10^{-6}$  Nm
  - With Boom Deployed:  $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  Nm
- Momentum buildup per day:
  - With Boom stowed: 0.12 Nms
  - **With Boom Deployed: 86.5 Nms**





# ACS Component Recommendation

Components	Model	Quantity	Cost (\$K)	Mass (Kg)	Power	Power
					Orbit Avg (W)	Peak (W)
ACE	(Based on Map)	2	2000	16	22	26
Coarse Sun Sensor	Adcole 11866	8	48	0.0368	0	0
Digital Sun Sensor	Smex lite, 40560	2	400	1.76	1.4	1.4
IRU	Litton SIRU	1	1000	5.44	22	40
Star Tracker	CT-602	2	13000	11.804	0	10
Reaction Wheel	Explorer, in house	4	1600	70.92	28	440
		<b>Total =</b>	<b>18048</b>	<b>105.961</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>517.4</b>

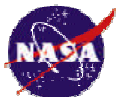
- ◆ Based on current technology meeting mission requirements
- ◆ Future technology should enhance performance





# ACS Component Placement

- ◆ Wheel should be located as close to the center of mass as possible to reduce wheel induced jitter
- ◆ Four wheels can be arranged in a pyramid to provide “boosted” torque in the major slewing axis as well as redundancy.
- ◆ Star tracker and gyros should all rigidly mounted with respect to the critical alignment surface.







## ACS Control Mode Recommendation

- ◆ **Rate null/Sun acquisition** - Null the rate and point solar array normal to the sun.
- ◆ **Delta H mode** - Perform delta H to unload wheel momentum
- ◆ **Delta V mode** - Slew to burn position and perform delta V
- ◆ **Science mode** - 3-axis stabilized with boresight axis (Z) perpendicular to sun-spacecraft line (ecliptic plane) +/- 15 degrees, use reaction wheels for slewing and pointing.
- ◆ **Safehold mode** - Use CSS and wheel to point solar array normal to the sun, similar to sun acquisition





## ACS Issues and Concerns

- ◆ Boom bending due to thermal loads and vibration.
- ◆ Non-collocated actuator and sensor in the pointing loop can be a source of instability, e.g., Sensing at the detector while moving the optics.
- ◆ Rotation of the entire spacecraft about the Z axis is directionally unstable in the presence of energy sinks.
- ◆ Symmetry of X and Y axis moment-of-inertia should be maintained to prevent oscillatory motion around Pitch axis.





## ACS Options Considered

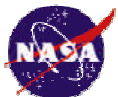
- ◆ Spinning the optics for thermal stability was considered
  - The large moment-of-inertia of the optics and an acceptable spin rate for thermal stability leads to an angular momentum too large for target-to-target maneuvering with wheels.
  - A large counter-rotating mass is a possible solution keeping the spacecraft zero momentum biased.





## ACS Recommendations for Future Study

- ◆ Detector on boom or separate spacecraft for detector
- ◆ Worse case two axis slews
- ◆ New technology wheel - larger rotor inertia and small dynamic and static imbalance





# ACS Risk Assessment

## ◆ Boom length adds complexity to mission

- Solar pressure torques
- Torsional bending
- Non-collocated sensors and actuators
- Interference of control bandwidths (0.1-0.05 Hz) and structural modes (~0.2 Hz)

## ◆ If Dual Spin utilized can create instability

